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NOVEMBER, 1963

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Smallest Total Delivery of Feed Grains To CCC From 1962 Crops

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service USDA, November, 1963

The total quantity of 1962 crop feed grains placed under price support was a little less than from the 1961 crops and a smaller quantity is expected to be delivered to CCC at the close of price support operations. Deliveries of oats, barley, and sorghum grain to CCC from the 1962 crops are larger than a year earlier, but this is more than offset by a substantial reduction in the quantity of corn that will be delivered. Farmers placed about 24 million tons of 1962 feed grains under price support, about 1 million tons less than the record quantity placed under support from the 1961 crops. Based on price support operations through September, about 20 million tons of this quantity is expected to be delivered to CCC, nearly 4 million tons less than the record delivery from the 1961 crops. This includes an allowance of deliveries from the reseal program in addition to grain already delivered to CCC.

Farmers placed 592 million bushels of 1962 corn under price support compared with 659 million of 1961 crop. Based on present indications, about 475 million bushels of 1962 corn is expected to be delivered to CCC, about 80 percent of that placed under the price support program. This would be substantially less than from

the 1961 crop, when farmers delivered to CCC or resealed about 640 million bushels, or 97 percent of the corn placed under price support.

Sales of corn by CCC during 1962-63 totaled about 727 million bushels, substantially larger than the deliveries of corn to CCC under the program. Stocks of corn owned by CCC were reduced from 888 million bushels on October 1, 1962, to 629 million bushels on that date this year. Including corn resealed on farms and corn still in the process of being delivered to CCC it is estimated that about 1,200 million bushels were under the price support program on October 1, a reduction of about 335 million bushels from the previous year.

While farmers will deliver less 1962 corn to CCC than from the 1961 crop, larger quantities of other feed grains are being delivered than in 1961-62. Farmers placed 219 million bushels of 1962 sorghum grain under price support and, based on operations through September, are expected to deliver about 217 million bushels of this to CCC. This would be 23 million more than a year earlier and the largest total delivery since 1958. While the quantities of oats and barley are comparatively small, the estimated 15 million bushels of oats and

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UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES UP 18 PERCENT IN 1962-63

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service
USDA, November, 1963

U. S. feed grain exports to the Common Market countries increased 18 percent from a year earlier in 1961-62. In the fiscal year 1962-63, Common Market countries imported 6.3 million tons of feed grains from the U. S. for consumption within these countries. This was about 1 million tons more than the year before and also accounted for slightly more than one-third of the total feed grains exported from the United States in 1962-63. U. S. exports to EEC countries in 1962-63 were fairly well distributed through the year with a little over half of the exports in the last half of the fiscal year.

The Netherlands, the largest buyer of U. S. feed grains in recent years, imported 2.5 million tons in 1962-63, about 0.5 million more than in the previous year. U. S. exports to Italy have increased sharply since 1959-60 to over 1 million tons in 1962-63, more than doubling those of 1961-62.

EEC countries imported 132 million bushels of U. S. corn in 1962-63, about 22 million more than in 1961-62. Exports of corn to the Netherlands in 1962-63, totaled 54.5 million bushels, one-fifth more than in the previous year. Corn exports to Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg were up substantially in 1962-63, while ex-

(Continued on Back Page)



Columbus

MARKET FACTS FOR EASY REFERENCE

PRICE SUMMARY

Producers' Uniform Price (3.5%)	4.83	4.76	4.50
Producers' Uniform Price (4%)	5.205	5.14	4.86
Class I (3.5%)	4.43	4.49	4.27
Class II (3.5%)	4.095	4.093	3.872
Class III (3.5%)	3.746	3.818	3.637
Class IV (3.5%)	3.094	3.145	3.011
Producer Butterfat Differential for each one-tenth percent	7.5¢	7.6¢	7.2¢

UTILIZATION SUMMARY

Percent of Producer Milk in Class I	89.0	87.9	79.3
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class I	85.1	86.2	75.5
Percent of Producer Milk in Class II	7.4	7.4	7.1
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class II	2.3	2.1	2.1
Percent of Producer Milk in Class III	1.5	2.4	3.2
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class III	4.0	4.5	4.3
Percent of Producer Milk in Class IV	2.1	2.3	10.4
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class IV	8.6	7.2	18.1

PRODUCER MILK RECEIPTS

Total Pounds of Producer Milk Delivered	35,733,401	33,575,439	35,113,477
Average Daily Class I Producer Milk	1,026,708	983,720	898,502
Total Number of Producers	1,364	1,361	1,330
Average Daily Receipts per Producer	845	822	852
Average Butterfat Test	3.72	3.63	3.74
Total Value of Producers Milk at Test	\$1,611,355.07	\$1,508,893.76	\$1,490,186.72
Income per Producer (7 day average)	\$266.76	\$258.69	\$253.00

GROSS CLASS USE (Pounds)

Class I Skim	30,862,828	28,530,014	26,863,963
Class I Butterfat	1,131,197	1,049,298	989,586
Class I Milk	31,994,025	29,579,312	27,853,549
Class II Skim	2,925,515	2,559,969	2,487,394
Class II Butterfat	30,152	25,185	28,135
Class II Milk	2,955,667	2,585,154	2,515,529

AVERAGE DAILY SALES (Quarts)

Milk	345,329	316,840	312,673
Buttermilk	4,944	4,990	4,591
Chocolate	20,269	18,249	18,950
Skim	11,774	9,839	11,589
Cream	8,556	8,128	8,245

Oct. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1962
\$4.83	\$4.76	\$4.50
5.205	5.14	4.86
4.43	4.49	4.27
4.095	4.093	3.872
3.746	3.818	3.637
3.094	3.145	3.011
7.5¢	7.6¢	7.2¢
89.0	87.9	79.3
85.1	86.2	75.5
7.4	7.4	7.1
2.3	2.1	2.1
1.5	2.4	3.2
4.0	4.5	4.3
2.1	2.3	10.4
8.6	7.2	18.1
35,733,401	33,575,439	35,113,477
1,026,708	983,720	898,502
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8,556	8,128	8,245

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS



COLUMBUS MARKETING AREA

★ OCT., 1954 - '63

Year	Receipts from Producers	Average Butter-fat Test	Percentage of Producer Milk in Each Class				Uniform Producer Price (3.5%)	Class prices at 3.5%				Number of Producers	Daily Average Production
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		
1954.....	21,943,122	3.96	81.8	8.1	6.1	4.0	4.42	4.558	4.158	4.158	3.222	2,186	324
1955.....	23,391,897	3.90	80.6	8.0	7.3	4.1	4.40	4.516	4.116	4.116	3.18	2,091	361
1956.....	23,321,443	3.81	82.7	8.6	4.7	4.0	4.47	4.607	4.207	4.207	3.271	2,020	388
1957.....	25,608,115	3.79	82.3	6.9	4.6	6.2	4.34	4.519	4.119	4.019	3.096	1,887	438
1958.....	24,738,205	3.77	85.7	8.3	1.7	4.3	4.30	4.420	4.020	3.920	2.894	1,746	457
1959.....	26,207,693	3.86	92.0	5.9	1.0	1.1	5.11	4.697	4.297	3.865	3.116	1,727	490
1960.....	27,938,777	3.80	86.1	7.9	1.6	4.4	4.84	4.502	4.102	3.913	3.100	1,588	568
1961.....	29,631,204	3.76	82.8	7.1	2.8	7.3	4.79	4.503	4.103	3.881	3.255	1,234	775
1962.....	35,113,477	3.74	79.3	7.1	3.2	10.4	4.50	4.27	3.872	3.637	3.011	1,330	852
1963.....	35,733,401	3.72	89.0	7.4	1.5	2.1	4.83	4.43	4.095	3.746	3.094	1,364	845

Merchandising And Promotion Of Dairy Products Studied

The Dairy industry would profit by the use of better promotional techniques in public eating places, according to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A survey of public eating places was made by the USDA's Economic Research Service to obtain information as to how the dairy industry can use its promotional efforts to strengthen demand for dairy products in these types of outlets. Data for this study were obtained from personal interviews conducted among a sample of public eating places in and around Hartford, Conn., and Indianapolis, Ind.

The survey indicated that restaurant managers did not consider milk as important in their operations as other beverages. Although over half of those interviewed suggested to

customers purchase of specific products, practically none suggested purchase of milk. Twenty-four percent of the establishments in Hartford and 30 percent in Indianapolis did not list milk on the menu. Ice cream was carried by about two-thirds of the establishments in both markets, usually as an a la carte item.

Dairy farm groups currently are spending about \$25 million annually for advertising and other forms of promotional activity. The industry is interested in expanding and strengthening its promotional programs in public eating places because these establishments, with annual sales of \$12 billion, are significant outlets for food. It is estimated that about 25 percent of the consumer food dollar is spent in public away-from-home eating places.

FEED CONCENTRATES SUPPLY CLOSE TO 1962-63 LEVEL

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service
USDA, November, 1963

The total supply of feed grains and other concentrates for 1963-64 is estimated at 247 million tons on the basis of October indications, slightly higher than in 1962-63, but 13 million tons below the record supply in 1960-61. The feed grain carryover into 1963-64 was about 9 million tons less than in 1962-63, but this difference was slightly more than offset by larger feed grain production. Wheat feeding may also be a little heavier in the 1963-64 feeding year if wheat prices decline in July-September 1964, as a result of the lower 1964 price support, and larger acreage and production. Utilization of feed concentrates in 1962-63 totaled about 184 million tons, slightly below the record level of 1961-62.

OAT SUPPLY SMALLEST SINCE 1939

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service USDA, November, 1963

The oat supply for 1963-64 is estimated at 1,257 million bushels, 4 percent below 1962-63, and the smallest supply since 1939. Oat production has dropped rather sharply in recent years, as farmers shifted oat acreage to corn, soybeans, and other crops. The acreage seeded to oats this year was 38 percent below the postwar record level reached in 1955 and production was about 35 percent below. The quantities fed to livestock is now about 400 million bushels below the large quantity fed in 1955-56. This has been made up largely by increased feeding of corn and sor-

ghum grain.

The 1963-64 oat supply included a crop of about 975 million bushels, a carryover of 277 million, and an allowance of about 5 million bushels for imports. A further reduction in the quantity fed to livestock and smaller exports are in prospect for 1963-64, bringing total disappearance down to about 1 billion bushels. This would be 40 million less than in 1962-63 and the smallest disappearance since the drought year, 1936. The carryover of July 1, 1964 is expected to be down to around 260 million bushels.

CORN PRODUCTION UP IN ALL AREAS

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service
USDA, November, 1963

The 1963 corn crop of a little over 4 billion bushels is about 365 million more than in 1962. The corn production increase resulted partly from a 7 percent average increase, and partly from a further rise in yield, which has been going up about 5 percent per year during the past 10 years. Increases have occurred in all areas of the country. Much of the increase was in the Corn Belt. In the Western Corn Belt States production exceeded 1962 by 190 million bushels and in the Eastern Corn Belt by 132 million.

Time Extended for Public Views on Cow Brucellosis Identification Tags

The time has been extended to March 1, 1964, for public views on a proposed amendment to U. S. Department of Agriculture brucellosis regulations that would require identification tags for cows moving from one State to another.

The proposal, first published in the Federal Register Oct. 1, 1963, with 30 days allowed for comments and views, was published in the Federal Register again (Oct. 31). It has been determined to be in the public interest to extend the time allowed for comments from interested persons.

The proposed amendment would require, as part of the State-Federal brucellosis eradication effort, all female dairy cattle three years old and over to bear eartags numbered according to the National eartagging plan when moving from one State to another, with the following two exceptions:

1. Purebred dairy cows would move interstate with an eartag, backtag, or registration certificate.

2. Any dairy cow moving interstate for immediate slaughter would bear eartag or backtag or both. Backtags are applied with rubber cement.

Beef cows would bear either eartags or backtags if moving interstate for any reason besides immediate slaughter. Beef cows moving inter-

state for immediate slaughter would bear backtags.

It is believed that the proposed tagging requirements would benefit the livestock industry by facilitating the tracing of animals found to be diseased to the herds of origin.

EXPORTS . . .

(Continued from Page One)
ports to France and West Germany were lower.

U. S. exports of oats totaled 21 million bushels in 1962-63, more than three times the quantity shipped in 1961-62. Sorghum grain to the Common Market also was higher by 12 percent, while barley exports were slightly lower. Barley exports increased considerably to Italy, but decreased almost as much to West Germany.

The public now has until March 1, 1964 in which to submit comments and views to the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Maryland.

FEED GRAINS . . .

(Continued from Page One)
25 million bushels of barley to be delivered from the 1962 crops are well above the small deliveries of the preceding year. The quantity of oats delivered, however, is less than 2 percent of 1962 production and the quantity of barley is less than 6 percent of that crop. On the other hand, about 43 percent of the 1962 sorghum grain crop and about 13 percent of the corn crop will be delivered to CCC.

Market Quotations

OCTOBER
1963

MINNESOTA - WISCONSIN PRICE SERIES	\$3.15
MIDWEST CONDENSED SERIES 3.5% per Cwt.	 3.11
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Columbus)	 3.144
Average Weekly Cheddars price per lb.	3450
Average price per lb. 92-score butter at Chicago	5848
Average carlot prices non-fat dry milk solids, roller and spray process, f.o.b. manufacturing plant	1418

THE

Market Administrator's BULLETIN

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